

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE BRIEF FACT SHEET

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Founded: 1905, League for the Protection of Colored Women changed to  
1906, Committee for Improving Industrial Conditions of Negroes  
1910, changed to Committee on Urban Relations Among Negroes  
1917, shortened to National Urban League.

Now has: 60 branches in 30 states,  
425 staff members, half of them of professional status.  
5,000 volunteer board and committee members of local Leagues.  
National Urban League staff: 15 professionals, 20 clerical and  
administrative.  
National budget (1954): \$2,100,000.

Affiliations: National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference of Social Work,  
United Community Defense Services.

Industrial Relations: 1954 Placed 12,546 Negro workers in jobs.  
Opened 284 jobs to Negroes for first time.  
Made 8,436 visits to factories, offices and unions.

1940-43: Responsible for absorption of 150,000 Negroes in war indus-  
try jobs. Post war, maintained contact with 2,000 plants to get them  
to maintain jobs for Negroes. Worked with government and private  
industry in new Atomic Energy plants to secure semi-skilled jobs and  
housing for Negroes. Made exhaustive studies such as on Brewing  
Industry, which for first time, began to hire Negroes. Maintains  
close contact with top management through its Commerce and Industry  
Council.

Vocational Guidance: Encourages talented Negro youths to break out of unskilled labor class.  
In 1954 reached 400,000 students, 500 teachers, counsellors and school  
officials. Conducts conferences on a number of campuses and in major  
cities.

Community Relations: Forestalled riots by easing tensions in 19 cities after World War II.  
Checked hostilities and tensions in new communities created by Atomic  
Energy plants. Provided expert consultants on community planning to  
135 cities.

Housing: Prepared hundreds of detailed studies on local conditions and needs as  
forerunners to concerted action. Pilot Housing Management projects  
educated Negroes on how to manage and improve real estate property and  
how to rehabilitate slum areas. Brought together builders, financiers,  
real estate developers, lending institutions, governmental agencies  
on minority housing.

Labor: Pioneered in breaking down resistance of unions to accepting Negro  
members. Maintains close contact with unions through Trade Union  
Committee and newsletter.

Governmental: Urban League staff members serve on boards and committees of municipal,  
state and federal agencies seeking to advise government on its day to  
day problems in race relations.

Education: 150 Urban League Fellowships awarded for graduate study.